

WHY FOOL PEOPLE LONGER?

"The Cemetery of Hopes" and "Repository of Hot-Air Bunk."

(Representative Akin, in Congressional Record.)

And let me say, further, of the Congressional Record: The sooner it dies the better. (Laughter.) It is a needless expense, it has a limited circulation, and is very seldom read, unless some one is harpooned. (Laughter.) It is the cemetery of blasted hopes and shrouded ambitions, half baked thoughts, and hot-air bunk. (Laughter.)

And, furthermore, Mr. Speaker, you called my attention to this point the other day—not the real Speaker of the House (laughter); excuse me if I have made any mistake; I did not mean to, sir, but I was referring to the honorable Speaker, Mr. Clark. (Applause.) He called the attention of this House to the fact that he wanted every word spoken in debate in this House placed in the Record correctly, as it was spoken, and you know that that is not so. This Congressional Record is a misrepresentation. It is a fake. (Laughter.) These speeches are made here on the floor of the House; they are taken by the stenographers; they are run off; brought back up here, and there is not a member of this House but what sits down and revises and re-vamps and fixes it up to suit himself, and that is the way it goes out to the public. (Applause.) Why fool the public any longer?

SPARTANBURG WOMEN AROUSED

Movement Started to Organize Equal Suffrage League.

Spartanburg, Aug. 31.—Women of Spartanburg, moved by recent political developments in South Carolina, have raised their voice in demand of "votes for women" in this State. In response to a call issued today more than fifty women met to consider the organization of a suffrage league.

The meeting adopted resolutions declaring the political conditions in this State "disgraceful" and adjourned to meet again next Wednesday for permanent organization.

Governor Blease.

Governor Blease has triumphed over his enemies at the polls, if not gloriously, at least by a vote which makes him the choice of a majority of the Democratic electors of South Carolina. The fact that the primary vote was the largest on record prevents the result being ascribed to indifference or to any kind of a political "fluke."

Under the circumstances Governor Blease's victory is a remarkable one. He was fighting not merely a bad political record, but grave charges of official criminality and corruption. His personal bearing and his campaign methods were calculated to alienate many who might otherwise have sympathized with him, and his whole course as Governor forced Senator Tillman, who has been considered a representative of the plain people of South Carolina, to repudiate him as a disgrace to the State. Yet in spite of all hostile influence, and in spite of his own undoubtedly bad record, he won.

The explanation may be, as we have said before, that in the judgment of the majority of the people of South Carolina he stood for certain things that they believe in and that in their opinion involve popular supremacy and public welfare.

Whatever the explanation, the fact remains. But South Carolina need not hang her head on a willow and go into mourning. In the end, she will have lost nothing by the result. A strong, brave fight has been made for high public standards, and it will not have been made in vain. No such fight ever is. Sooner or later, it will bear good fruit.

As for Governor Blease, he has the opportunity that comes to few men—the opportunity to confound his enemies by giving South Carolina such an administration as will prove the people were right in renominating him. Sometimes a man in his situation rises to higher things and from weakness develops strength. The question is whether Governor Blease is that sort of a man.—Baltimore Sun.

DR. W. J. DUNN BADLY HURT.

Camden Man Falls, Breaking Arm at Shoulder Joint.

Camden, Aug. 31.—Dr. W. J. Dunn had the misfortune of having his arm broken yesterday afternoon by a fall. He was in Goodale's garage talking to friends when he stepped upon a piece of iron pipe which caused him to fall against the cement floor, breaking his arm at the shoulder joint. "The fracture is a very bad one and he was taken to New York today for treatment."

5 or 6 doses 666 will break any case of chills and fever; and if taken then as a tonic the fever will not return. Price 25c.

Lyon as a Lawyer.

J. Fraser Lyon entered public life as a member of the Legislature and was appointed on the committee which in 1905 began the investigation of the State Dispensary, and was elected Attorney General in 1906, largely because of his record as a member of that committee. Fraser Lyon's first and best known work as Attorney General was done in connection with the commission appointed by Governor Ansel to wind up the affairs of the State Dispensary. This work of itself has been a tremendous task, sufficient to keep one man busy for many years, but during the six years he has been in office Attorney General Lyon has, without outside assistance, conducted through his office many important cases for the State, in no way connected with the Dispensary litigation. In addition the Attorney General is regularly called upon to give the other State officials both verbal and written opinions on questions that arise in connection with their duties, and the routine work of the office is complicated and heavy. Yet during the administration of Mr. Lyon the office has been conducted at less expense than any other State office, and has returned to the State Treasury a considerable portion of certain funds appropriated for the use of his office. Moreover, the sums of money which he has won for the State by the verdicts in these cases cover the costs of his office more than ten times over.

Mr. Lyon is at this time Chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission, having been elected Chairman by the Commission, which is composed of the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, the Comptroller General, the Governor, and one member each of the House and Senate. This Commission has important duties, and is now charged with the refunding of the State debt—an undertaking that will require experience, sound judgment and the most scrupulous care for the interests of the State. It is evidence of the confidence in him on the part of his fellow-officials that the youngest member of the Commission should be made Chairman at this time.

In the famous suit to set aside the Southern Railway merger, which took more than a month to try, he was opposed by more than eight of the most astute attorneys in the South, and in this case he had assistance from two South Carolina attorneys, by express direction of the Legislature.

There are a number of most important cases that may be cited which he has conducted alone, and conducted with success.

Lyon has employed lawyers in but two cases of any consequence, and in both cases he got South Carolina lawyers to help him. In these cases he was directed by the Legislature to get legal help. He has never employed a lawyer from another State.

Lyon's Record in Notable Cases.

In the case of the British-American Mortgage Company, and the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, brought to test the constitutionality of the Corporation Tax Act, Mr. Lyon secured a rehearing of the case, which had been decided against the State before he became Attorney General, and upon that rehearing he won the case before the Supreme Court, and saved this tax to the State. It has already amounted to \$711,860.69, and last year reached the unprecedented figure of \$122,000.

In the case of the New York Life Insurance Company against County Treasurer Bradley, of Abbeville, brought to test the Act levying a tax upon foreign insurance companies, the Court decided in favor of the insurance companies, but Mr. Lyon drew a bill which the Legislature enacted into law, remedying the defect in the law, and although this Act was also fought in the Courts by the insurance companies, it was successfully defended by Mr. Lyon and the tax was saved to the State.

When the Seaboard Air Line commenced an action to prevent the Railroad Commission from putting into effect reduced rates on commercial fertilizers, Mr. Lyon represented the Commission in the Courts and secured an order sustaining the reduction, saving thousands of dollars to the farmers on their fertilizer bills.

When the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad resisted the order of the Railroad Commission requiring better accommodations at Sligh, the Attorney General went before the Supreme Court and secured an order compelling the railroad to carry out the order of the Railroad Commission.

In the case of Brooks vs. Jones, Attorney General Lyon gave the Comptroller General an opinion advising him not to pay the increase of salaries provided in the Appropriation Bill for certain clerks in State offices, including the salary of the Attorney General's own father, and of his assistant and other close personal friends, and he defended his position before the Supreme Court, which, however, decided against the position taken by the Attorney General.

In the celebrated case of Rawlison et al vs. Ansel, Governor, Attorney General Lyon advised Governor Ansel

that he had the power to remove the State Dispensary Board, charged by the Legislature with failure to perform properly the duties of their office, and the Supreme Court sustained his contention, establishing for the first time the authority of the Governor in such cases.

In the Pink Franklin case, where the validity of our election laws was attacked, and the seats of several of our Democratic Congressmen were at stake, Attorney General Lyon defended and sustained the election laws before the Supreme Court of the United States, to which an appeal was taken. White supremacy in South Carolina depended upon this law being sustained. There were such vital issues involved that Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General under President Theodore Roosevelt, was employed to argue the case before the Supreme Court for the other side, in an effort to down our suffrage laws.

The South Carolina Congressmen interested employed Hon. D. S. Henderson, who, with Mr. Lyon, argued the case for the State before the Supreme Court at Washington, and Mr. Henderson publicly stated at Aiken two years ago that the Court did not adopt the views presented by himself, but did adopt the views presented by Attorney General Lyon, in the opinion sustaining the election laws.

In the C. C. & O. case, Attorney General Lyon prevented that railroad from getting a charter which enabled it to try its case in the Federal Courts instead of trying cases in our own State Courts. The effect of this fight made by Mr. Lyon is far-reaching, since it compels foreign corporations, such as this railroad, to come into the State and try its cases in our State Courts. This results in saving the heavy expenses that often force poor men to give up their cases and so put them at the mercy of those who can afford the heavy costs of a trial in the United States Courts. Mr. Lyon's success in this case did not prevent the railroad from coming into the State under proper conditions, which it has since done.

Attorney General Lyon successfully represented the State in the suit on the bond of County Treasurer Edwards of Berkeley County, recovering the full amount, \$5,596.23, with interest. Also in the suit on the bond of Detyens of Georgetown, recovering \$9,647.25 for the County.

In the suit of the Carolina Glass Company against the Stackhouse Winding-up Commission, the Attorney General intervened of his own motion and filed a return, and upon the showing made therein the glass company abandoned its suit and was compelled to relinquish the money which the winding-up commission claimed was due the State.

After a committee of the legislature had attempted for quite a while to induce the city of Augusta to erect an adequate fishway at the dam across the Savannah river, Attorney General Lyon took the matter into the courts and secured an order requiring the city to erect the fishway, and it has been done.

In the case of Alderman vs. Wells, county treasurer, Attorney General Lyon defended the constitutionality of the income tax act, which was sustained by the Supreme Court, and the law is now settled and the tax is being collected annually.

These are only a few of the most important cases which Mr. Lyon has conducted with success, as the lawyer for the State in all such matters. They are not as spectacular as his great work in connection with the dispensary but they mean much to the State and show his ability and diligence as a lawyer. They show he has performed the duties placed on this office by the framers of our constitution who established it to be a guide to other branches of the State government and a bulwark between each citizen and those who would oppress or defraud him.

The more this record is studied the more it will show the force of Lyon's statement that one of his principles has been,

"No oppression by corporations; prosecution for grafters."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOST.

Early Returns Indicate Defeat of Amendment in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Sept. 3.—Returns from 950 precincts out of 5,197 in the State tonight indicate that Ohio voters today decided by an overwhelming majority that women should not have the ballot. It is believed all of 41 other proposed constitutional amendments, with the possible exception of a \$50,000,000 good roads bond issue, were ratified. The vote was light, but the complex ballot has made counting very slow.

The amendment providing for a minimum wage and regulating working hours received the largest vote of any of the measures according to the early count which naturally is from cities.

Three Times a Day.

Breakfast menu: Crow. Dinner menu: Crow. Supper menu: Crow. —Greenville Piedmont.

3-TIME BOSTON DANCE LEADS.

Placed First of All By the World's Masters.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Society of Dancing Masters, which is regarded by members of the dancing profession all over the world as the supreme arbiter of all that concerns choreographies, has lately been much exercised by the overwhelming invasion of new steps into fashionable programs, and, in order to test the general opinion of its colleagues in every country on the subject, it has just sent out a general referendum on the question: What are the best ancient and modern dances for present-day ballrooms?

The answers, numbering many thousands, which have come in during the last few days, put the three-time Boston as the prime favorite. The valse comes a close second, followed by the two-step, the triple slow Boston, the Sherlockkette, the pas a'aviateurs and the double-Boston.

Only after these come the more old-fashioned dances, of which the polka and mazurka are preferred to the Schottische and pas-re-quatre. At the bottom of the list comes the quadrille and lancers, with so few votes as to show that they are practically dead.

In response to a further question, What are the worst dances? the majority disdained to mention special steps, only stating that those of a loose character and tending more to epilepsy than grace and suppleness, must henceforward be excluded from the programs of self-respecting hostesses.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Primary will be held on Tuesday, September 10th, 1912, at the usual polling places, and that the said election will be conducted by the same managers as the first primary, list of same having been heretofore published.

The polls will open at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 4 o'clock p. m. One of the managers for each club will please call on John H. Clifton, the undersigned, at Sumter, S. C., on or before Saturday, September 10th, 1912, for the ballot boxes, tickets, instructions, etc.

Candidates are notified, that, under the Act of General Assembly, they are required to file a supplemental expense account after the election and before the vote is tabulated by the County Executive Committee.

The County Executive Committee will meet at the Court House on Thursday, September 12th, at 12 o'clock M. to tabulate the vote, declare the result and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Committee.

By order of the County Democratic Executive Committee of Sumter County.

JOHN H. CLIFTON,
County Chairman.

Of the forty-four counties in South Carolina, the returns as reported show that Governor Blease carried twenty-five and Judge Jones seventeen. Two counties, Jasper and Chester failed to give either Jones or Blease a majority; the former having given Blease a plurality and the latter having cast exactly the same vote for both Jones and Blease.—Augusta Chronicle.

DR. CARL B. EPPS.

Physician and Surgeon.

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